

House Work is Hard Work without GOLD DUST.

Man's First Appearance.

Writer in the Nineteenth Century Dates It Back About 5,000,000 Years.

In endeavoring to determine in what particular part of the world the human race developed, for the readers of the Nineteenth century, Samuel Waddington finds it necessary, first, to consider its antiquity; and though he speaks as a man of letters and not as an original investigator of those scientific problems, his attempt to show that man dates back more than 1,000,000 years is not without considerable force.

From the fact that no human bones have been found which clearly precede the quaternary period it has been supposed that the race could not well be more than 100,000 years old. But Lyell has remarked upon the singular disappearance of bones which are comparatively modern. Thousands of Dutch and Spanish soldiers perished in the Lake of Haarlem only three centuries ago. Yet when the Dutch government drained that body of water in 1853 not a solitary skeleton could be discovered there, although fragments of ships were exhumed. If in so short a period as this bones can be resolved into their original elements, how nearly hopeless it is to seek for those belonging to an era thousands or millions of years earlier. The argument drawn from such a failure, therefore, is extremely weak, especially since stone implements and chips left in the process of manufacturing them have been discovered in deposits that appear to antedate the glacial epoch, which extended from about 24,000 to 80,000 years ago.

Darwin thought it possible that primitive men existed in the earliest of the three divisions of the tertiary period, the eoene, and Wallace is confident that such was the case. Huxley, touching upon the ancestors of man rather than man himself, declared that they should be looked for in an age as far removed from the mammoth as that of the latter is from the present time. Scientists as well as progressive theologians now believe in the evolution of man from a slightly lower form of animal, but anthropologists are not inclined to think that the human race is deprived directly from any existing species of ape. The generally accepted notion is that the modern ape represents a collateral branch merely, and the divergence of man from the parent stock is assigned to the middle stage of the tertiary, the miocene, or to the eoene. Now, Dana estimates the interval which has elapsed since the beginning of the tertiary at about one-twentieth of all geologic time, while others believe that the earth has been in a condition to sustain life from 20,000,000 to 100,000,000 years. The opening of the eoene, then, is thus carried back between 1,000,000 and 5,000,000 years. This calculation is by no means final and definite; about it discredits the 100,000 year

basis almost as much as it does Archbishop Usher's quaint chronology. Having thus disposed of the question as to the time when man made his debut on this planet, the nineteenth century writer cites Sir Archibald Geikie and other geologists regarding the climate of central Europe and Asia 1,000,000 or more years ago. Even in the Arctic regions, during the miocene the mildness of the temperate zone prevailed. There were dense forests where nothing but ice is now found. Water lilies grew within eight degrees of the pole. In Europe mountains there flourished the lion, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros and other animals which at present seem peculiar to the tropics. One of their contemporaries in France was a large fruit-eating tree-climbing ape, called dryopithecus. Lartet and Gervais regarded this creature as more nearly allied to man than is either the gorilla or chimpanzee. In the miocene period the climate of Europe was fully 20 degrees warmer than it is now, and in the eoene it would probably have been still more so, the globe having less opportunity for radiating off into space the store of original heat that is commonly imputed to it.

Where, then, under these circumstances would man's evolution be most likely to occur? Haeckel puts the cradle of the race in Southern Asia and he has recently gone to Java, where Dubois found his missing link, pithecanthropus erectus, in the hope of obtaining further evidence in support of that view. Wallace looks further north for the origin of man, while Darwin thought it possible that he made his first appearance in Africa.

In view of the residence of Lartet's anthropoid in France in the miocene period and of the discovery of a great number of prehistoric stone implements in England, France, Belgium and Germany, Mr. Waddington was at first disposed to pronounce Northwestern Europe the much sought cradle of the race, but there is a difficulty that bothered him: Stone implements and chips have been found in America which appear to antedate the glacial period, and the question arises, how did their makers ever get to this continent? Behring strait offers a better route, apparently, than Iceland and Greenland. Accordingly the nineteenth century contributor feels obliged to shift the early home of man considerably to the eastward of the site first selected. Thus by degrees he is forced to the conclusion that the cradle of the race lay in Northern Asia, between the Ural mountains on the one hand and Behring strait and Okhotsk sea on the other. Siberia is now the coldest country in the world, but the discovery of immense quantities of fossil ivory there shows that once its climate was almost tropical.

UNCLE SAM RICH IN MINERALS.

ERY PART OF HIS DOMAIN YIELDS SOME VALUABLE PRODUCT.

(Leslie's Weekly.)

No section of the United States has been neglected in the distribution of valuable mineral supplies. Where iron ore of one sort is lacking another is given. Where iron and coal are denied, and such regions are few in the United States, there is stone or clay or the precious metals. The mining districts of the east are broadly speaking controlled by the general trend of the Appalachian mountains. On the east side of these mountains, from the Hudson river to Georgia, there extends a more or less continuous line of magnetic iron ore deposits. This is paralleled by a zone of low grade ores and by another of copper ores. West of these regions are found the brown hematites, most valuable in Alabama, Tennessee and Virginia. Passing to the interior basin of the continent we find the eastern and central part underlain by vast fields of coal. The metal deposits appear in groups. One such group contains the magnificent copper and red hematite iron ore deposits around the head of Lake Superior. Another group contains the lead and zinc and red oxide of Missouri.

In the western part of the United States the grouping of metals is most striking, as it assumes the form of a series of irregular bands or belts extending from north to south and corresponding to the longitudinal trend of the mountain systems. Passing westward we first note a sharply defined gold belt found in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. West of this, and extending through New Mexico, Utah and Western Montana, is a line of silver lodes. A second line of silver mines stretches from Mexico to Idaho, through Arizona and Nevada, while a third chain skirts the eastern slopes of the Sierras.

The western foothills of the Sierras are so marvelously rich in gold veins and placer deposits as to be known to all the world, while shortly farther down into the valley of California is a copper belt. The region of the coast ranges affords quicksilver and iron.

THE MAN IN THE MOON.

THE SPANISH LEGEND AS TO HOW HE GOT THERE.

One Sunday morning, long, long ago, there was a man who went out to the forest to cut wood. He made a great bundle of sticks, and was just about to place it upon his shoulders when a beautiful young man, dressed like a fine lord, appeared to him.

"How it is," said the stranger, "that you have been cutting wood today? Do you not know that this is the Sabbath, and that on Sunday, which is the day of rest, no man should work?"

"What do I care," retorted the wood cutter, "hitching the huge bundle higher on his back, 'whether it is Sunday or Monday (Monday)? It is all the same to me.'"

"Well, then," replied the fair youth, who was no other than Our Lord himself, "since it is the same to you, you shall go to a place where every day is Monday."

And he sent him forthwith up to the moon, where he may be seen carrying his bunch of faggots till doomsday.

LOOK—A STITCH IN TIME.

Saves nine. Hughes' tonic, new improved, taste pleasant, taken in early spring and fall prevents chills, dengue and malarial fevers. Acts on the liver, tones up the system. Better than quinine.

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The Grand Opera House in Cincinnati was burned Tuesday night. E. H. Sothern was playing "Hamlet" to a large audience when the fire broke out. The people kept their composure and escaped without a panic.

Gov. Beckham has issued pardons for William Nicely and Edward Schott, convicted of an assault on J. Allen John R. Pfanz, of Louisville, in June, 1899. Jailer Pfanz was one of the signers to the petition for clemency.

Street railway strikes are not limited to America, as about 800 employees at Budapest have recently struck for an increase in pay and reduction in hours.

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WRITTEN AT RANDOM

"No one except a drummer knows what hotel life in a country town is like," declared a traveling man in the depot lunch room the other day. I had an experience not long ago down in Tennessee that beat the band.

"I had been out in the country and got in late. The hotel clerk was busy writing a letter near a small smoky lamp, and didn't have time to show me to a room. The porter, who was also waiter and bell boy, was out in society, and the clerk said: 'Go [up those steps and take the first room to your right. Maybe somebody's in it, but it's the best we can do tonight. Key's in the door.'"

"Well, I was glad to get any kind of lodging, and the clerk was such an indifferent specimen of innocent assimilation that I didn't have the heart to kick. So I just climbed those steps and went to the first room to the right. The door was partly open, and I saw by the dim lamp light that there was a man in the bed.

"Hate to disturb you, but I guess I'll have to ask you to share your bed with me," I said cheerfully as I began to disrobe. The man said nothing and I concluded he was either some grumpy old codger who didn't relish the intrusion or else was too sleepy to either remonstrate or be civil. I piled in and gently shoved him over. Then I fell asleep.

"I don't know how long I slept, but I was disturbed by voices. I cautiously peeped from beneath the cover and saw a young man and woman sitting in the room. They were talking in low whispers, and presently he pulled her over to him and kissed her. 'George,' she said reproachfully, 'how could you with poor cousin George lying there dead!'

"When she said dead, gentlemen, I elevated that cover and went straight up, accompanying my action with a whoop that must have been heard all over town. When I lit I grabbed my clothes and in a dark corner of the hall dressed.

"Meanwhile I heard feminine shrieks and ejaculations of surprise from the men, and doors all up and down the hall began to softly open, and half clad figures to peer in sleepy curiosity through the cracks.

"The young man who kissed the girl was running wildly about begging someone to send for the doctor, declaring that the dead had arisen, and the clerk downstairs had actually abandoned his letter long enough to assure the seely looking individual with a conspicuous star on his bosom and the breath of divers 'high balls,' that no murder had been committed.

"I indignantly asked the clerk what in the h—l he put me in bed with a

corpse for, and about that time the doctor arrived. The clerk laughed idiotically until his sides ached, and the doctor was sent to attend the young lady who was in the room when her cousin George came to life. But when he heard the facts he caught the laughing fever so good and strong himself he could do nothing for her.

"I got out of that place, and have never been back, but if that clerk and I ever meet again, there'll be a rough house, sure. Think of him putting a man in bed with a corpse. Now wouldn't that jar you!"

And relighting his cigar the drummer ran out to get aboard the train.

Since it was announced that persons who swept trash from business houses on to the street would be prosecuted, a few porters have resorted to a new device to evade the regulation. They sweep the trash up about the front door, and when no one is looking suddenly shove it all out on the sidewalk and leave it there.

While the pavement is not so good a receptacle as the street it is better than having the trash on the floor, it is argued. The subterfuge will not work long, however, for after those who have been addicted to the custom have been given a few days to reform, warrants will be sworn out for all violations of the ordinance.

While it may not be cited as a cause for so many marriages in Metropolis, it is cheaper to have the knot tied in our neighboring city than in Kentucky. It now costs \$1 to get a license there, but a movement is on foot and is being sanctioned and encouraged by Southern Illinois papers, to increase the fee to \$2. The matrimonial business has been so on a boom in the celebrated Gretna Green that the natives think they see a way to reduce taxation by increasing the cost of getting married.

Says the Metropolis Herald: "A man would be more likely to realize the responsibility and seriousness of a marriage obligation if it cost him something, and further, a man who is not able to pay \$2 for marriage license had better join some bachelor's club and stay out of the Cupid business."

UNBIASED OPINIONS.

If you tell a woman she is good she may thank you. Tell her she is pretty and she will love you.

One reason why a little learning is a dangerous thing is that its possessor is likely to write a historical novel. Many a man has killed himself trying things that were supposed to prolong life.

No woman ever took the conceit out of a man by refusing him at first and finally consenting.—Chicago Herald.

Earliest of Sea Fights. The earliest authenticated sea fight is said to have been that between the Corinthians and the Georgians, in which the former conquered—664 B. C.

BRYAN WILL SPEAK.

IS TO ADDRESS HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COINAGE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—W. J. Bryan will be asked to give the house committee on coinage, weights and measures his views on the present monetary situation of the country. The committee is considering legislation to make silver dollars and silver certificates redeemable in gold, and has heard many prominent financiers on this question.

The committee yesterday heard Representative Fowler of New Jersey and Henry W. Peabody, a member of the Boston chamber of commerce. Mr. Fowler advocated redeeming all the silver dollars into halves and quarters, and calling in all the one dollar bills. The silver dollar was unhandy and the paper dollar was unsanitary, he said. Mr. Peabody was in hearty accord with the proposition to make silver redeemable in gold. He held that our silver money was a burdensome legacy that the nation would have to take care of.

Mining of timber is not peculiar to China alone. In that country, in Tong-Kin, in a sand formation at a depth of from 14 to 20 feet there has been found a deposit of the trunks of heavy trees, and the Chinese work this mine for the timber, which is found in good condition, and is used in making troughs and for carving and other purposes. In the swamps throughout the Southern States of this country have been found many deposits of valuable timber, and it is unnecessary to say that many of them are being worked for all there is in them.

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Archbishop's salaries. The English church pays the archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Temple, £15,000 a year, while his colleague of York and the bishop of London, are paid £10,000.



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